

SECTION 1.

Introduction

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Introduction

The East Line Expansion Project analyzed in this document constitutes a federal undertaking (i.e., a decision), which has the potential to affect the quality of the human environment on federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Fort Bliss Military Reservation in Texas. The proposed project would cross federal, state, tribal, and state lands in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The BLM, Las Cruces Field Office, has been designated as Lead Federal Agency for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) while the BIA and Fort Bliss Military Reservation are cooperating agencies. Therefore, the action must be analyzed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under NEPA, federal agencies must carefully consider environmental concerns in the decision making process and provide relevant information to the public for review and comment.

The purpose of this EA is to evaluate and disclose the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts that would result from the proposed action and alternatives. This report is organized into six sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction: Includes project background information as well as the purpose and need for the project.
- Section 2 – Proposed Action and Alternatives: Describes the proposed action along with alternatives. This section also contains a description of alternatives considered but eliminated from further analysis as well as best management practices that would be implemented.
- Section 3 – Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences: Provides a description of the affected environment for each resource area and describes the environmental effects of implementing the proposed action and no action.
- Section 4 – List of Preparers: Provides a list of people involved in the preparation of this EA.
- Section 5 – Consultation and Coordination: Provides a list of agencies consulted during the development of this EA.
- Section 6 – References: Provides a list of references used in preparing this EA.

Additional documentation, including management plans to be implemented for the project, can be found in the appendices of this EA.

This section describes: (1) Project Background, (2) Purpose and Need, (3) Decision Framework, (4) Pipeline Integrity and Public Safety, (5) Public Involvement, (6) Conformance with Existing Plans, Statutes, or Other Regulations, and (7) Summary of Required Permits and Approvals.

1.1 Project Background

SFPP, L.P. (SFPP), operating partnership for Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P., is proposing to construct a petroleum products pipeline that would generally parallel existing pipelines along SFPP's present route from El Paso, Texas to Phoenix, Arizona (Figure 1.1-1). The SFPP East Line Expansion Project (East Line) would provide much needed additional capacity for petroleum products into the rapidly growing Tucson/Phoenix markets. The current SFPP plan is to begin construction in July 2005.

The project is divided into four logical segments from east to west (Segment 1 to Segment 4). The segments are based on continuous or contiguous areas where construction of the new pipeline is proposed. The route of the new segments was dictated largely by the location of the existing pipeline. A breakout facility including petroleum storage tanks is planned for El Paso in Segment 1.

1.2 Purpose and Need

SFPP's existing East Line is currently the only petroleum products pipeline system serving the Phoenix and Tucson areas from the east. SFPP's East Line has operated at its maximum capacity since early 1999 and can now carry only approximately 65 to 75 percent of the demand. The Longhorn Pipeline from Houston to El Paso, which started operations in October 2004 but is not yet pumping into the East Line system, will only serve to exacerbate this already serious bottleneck on the East Line. The expectation is that Longhorn and other shippers will make use of the expanded East Line system upon completion in early 2006. Moreover, refineries and a pipeline currently serving the East Line are undergoing significant expansions.

Accordingly, to provide additional capacity to serve the growing demand for delivery of petroleum products into Arizona, SFPP proposes to expand its East Line. This expansion would increase East Line capacity by approximately 53,000 barrels per day on the El Paso to Tucson segment and by approximately 44,000 barrels per day on the Tucson to Phoenix segment.

The proposed expansion would increase available petroleum product supply to the Tucson/Phoenix markets by eliminating constraints on the transportation of products from the east. The startup of the Longhorn Pipeline from Houston to El Paso will, for the first time, permit significant volumes from the Texas Gulf Coast refineries to reach SFPP's East Line. The East Line Expansion from El Paso to Phoenix would enhance the opportunities for Texas Gulf Coast refineries to compete with the refineries that now serve the Tucson/Phoenix markets from the west.

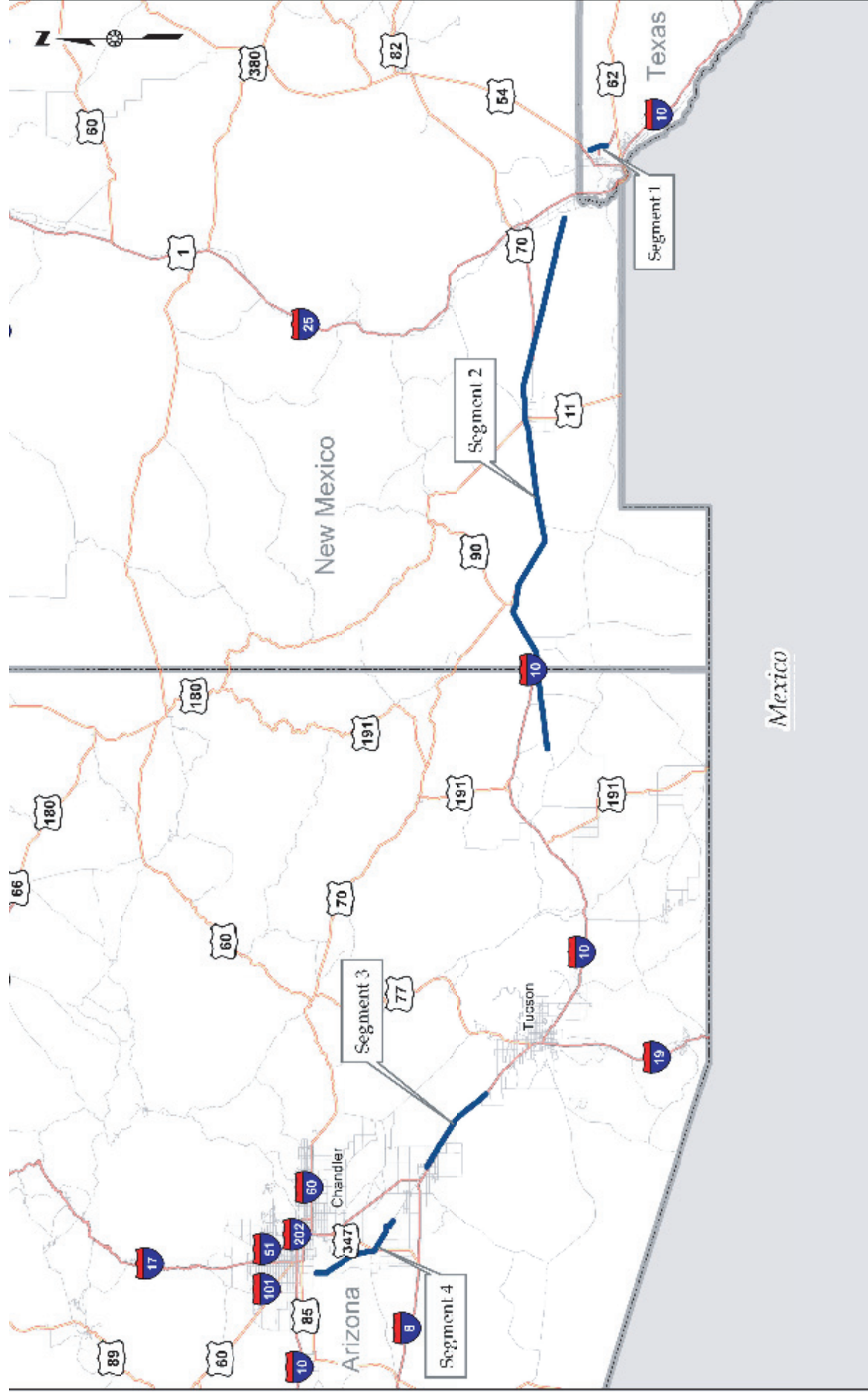


FIGURE 1.1-1
PROPOSED PROJECT OVERVIEW
 EAST LINE EXPANSION PROJECT
 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The need for this project is based on the region's demands for additional petroleum products supply. The proposed project would provide means to supply additional petroleum products to the Tucson/Phoenix market in the most cost-effective, efficient, and environmentally-friendly way possible. The purpose of the proposed pipeline is to

- Aid the region in providing means to supply additional petroleum products for the rapidly growing population. The state of Arizona has one of the fastest population growth rates for the last 50 years. Most of the growth is within the metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson areas known as the Tucson/Phoenix metropolitan corridor. Approximately 80 percent of Arizona's population of 5 million people live in the Tucson/Phoenix metropolitan corridor (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Geological Mapping Program Office, May 2001). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area population increased by 45.3 percent from 1990 to 2000. The April 1, 1990 population was 2,238,480 and the April 1, 2000 population was 3,251,876, making Phoenix-Mesa the 8th fastest growing metropolitan area in the last decade.
- Ameliorate potential environmental impacts caused by hauling petroleum products using trucks. Without the planned East Line Expansion Pipeline, a considerable amount of additional petroleum products would be transported to the Tucson/Phoenix area by alternative modes as population increases. The proposed pipeline would provide a safer and more energy-efficient alternative to truck hauling for the following reasons:
 - Eliminate the need for long hauling of petroleum products in trucks on the associated roads and highways.
 - Reduces air pollution from tanker trucks.
 - Decreases the chance of spillage and other traffic accidents involving trucks carrying petroleum products.
 - Lessens the wear on highways and roads caused by repetitive truck passage.
 - Diminishes the impacts of noise pollution along the truck routes.

1.3 Decision Framework

The purpose of this EA is to disclose the environmental consequences that are anticipated to occur through implementation of the proposed action and alternatives under consideration. This document was prepared in consultation with various federal, state, and local government agencies, which aided in determining the environmental consequences of the proposed project.

A Decision Record (DR) will be provided by the BLM Las Cruces Field Office. This decision will apply to public land administered by the BLM in New Mexico and Arizona. The BIA would simultaneously sign a separate DR and would issue individual right-of-way (ROW) easements.

If approved, the following documentation would be attached to the DR and the subsequent ROW grant issued by the BLM and easements by the BIA: (1) environmental protection

measures for federal and tribal lands; (2) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Biological Opinion for threatened and endangered species, if required under formal Section 7 consultation; (3) the New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and appropriate consulting parties concurrences with the proposed treatment of cultural resources; and (4) additional mitigation measures or permit conditions required by the BLM, BIA, Fort Bliss Military Reservation, and USFWS.

The BLM is the primary agency responsible for granting ROWs across federal land. The primary decisions to be addressed and made by the BLM include:

- A 30-year Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) ROW grant would include a plan of development, stipulations and mitigation measures be issued for a permanent pipeline ROW that will support pipeline construction and operation on federal land.
- Temporary Use Permits would be granted for roads and temporary work areas needed for project construction on federal land.

The BIA/Gila River Indian Reservation is the primary agency responsible for granting ROW easements across tribal lands. The primary decisions to be addressed and made by the BIA include:

- A 20-year BIA easement that would include stipulations and mitigation measures be issued for a permanent ROW that will support pipeline construction and operation on tribal lands.

Fort Bliss Military Reservation is responsible for granting easements across military lands.

1.4 Pipeline Integrity and Public Safety

The Mineral Leasing Act (30 USC § 181-263) authorizes the BLM to grant pipeline ROWs and permits through federal land. Section 185 of the MLA also requires the BLM to protect public safety and environmental resources. If a ROW grant or permit were issued, the BLM would include stipulations and other requirements to ensure the pipeline and ancillary facilities were operated in a manner that would protect the safety of workers and protect the public from sudden ruptures and slow degradation of the pipeline. A ROW grant would be suspended or terminated for noncompliance with these requirements.

The key federal regulation ensuring the safe operation of petroleum product pipelines through design, construction, and operation standards is the U.S. Department of Transportation 49 CFR Part 195 – Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. Federal regulations governing pipeline operation and maintenance specify the pipeline’s acceptable operating pressure, require personnel training, and require operators to perform inspection, monitoring, and testing to ensure that the pipeline operates in a safe manner and to minimize the chance of spills. Other regulations are included in under 49 CFR Part 194 (federal requirements for emergency response plans for onshore oil pipelines) and 40 CFR Parts 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114 (federal requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plans). The Oil Pollution Act (OPA 90) and the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1989 are additional laws providing cleanup authority, penalties, and liability for oil spills.

Recent legislation had been enacted that substantially broadens the OPA regulatory authority to ensure hazardous liquid pipelines are maintained and operated in a safe manner, particularly in high consequence areas (i.e., high-density population areas, water where commercial navigation currently exists, and areas unusually sensitive to environmental damage). Portions of the East Line Expansion Project are subject to this “Integrity Management Rule for High Consequence Areas.” The regulation will result in increased inspection, enhance damage prevention, improve emergency response, and other measures to prevent and mitigate pipeline leaks. The Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) is responsible for enforcement and emphasizes their responsibility and commitment to this program (65 FR 75378).

With the exception of the No Action Alternative, all alternatives would be governed by the same federal regulations, stipulations, and permitting process to ensure safe pipeline construction, operation, and maintenance and proper care for environmental resources. If approved, it is anticipated that SFPP would immediately begin construction activities and the new pipeline segments.

1.4.1 Internal Inspection

To determine the integrity of the pipeline, internal inspections of pipelines are completed by the use of internal inspection tools or “smart pigs”.

Tools for internal pipeline inspection (referred to as “smart pigs”) perform a wide variety of specific functions, such as geometric surveys, metal loss, and detecting cracks. A detailed geometric survey of the pipeline allows mapping of the interior curvature to help analyze stress and compatibility with other internal pigs. These surveys often include caliper tools to measure anomalous shapes.

In accordance with current Federal Regulations the East Line Pipeline System will be evaluated by either smart-pigging or hydro-testing by 2007, and will be re-evaluated every 5 years thereafter. Details regarding testing and integrity management protocol are described in the Kinder Morgan Integrity Management Program. Kinder Morgan prepared this program in 2002 in accordance with Federal Regulations and it has been reviewed by the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety. The 8-inch line between El Paso and Tucson was most recently smart-pigged in 2004. The 12-inch line between El Paso and Tucson was most recently smart-pigged in 1998. The 12/8-inch multi-diameter line between Tucson and Phoenix was most recently smart-pigged in 2004.

Non-Destructive Testing. Internal inspection is used primarily to ensure mechanical integrity of pipelines after installed, prior to or during operation. However, other non-destructive testing methods ensure mechanical integrity of the pipe material used during fabrication and installation prior to operation. During pipe manufacturing, 100 percent of the pipe seam welds are inspected using ultrasonic instruments. During construction, 100 percent of the pipeline girth welds are inspected using radiographic and ultrasonic methods among others.

Hydrostatic Testing. Hydrostatic pressure testing is another method employed by operators to ensure the mechanical integrity of the pipelines. The requirements for pressure testing of pipelines are outlined in 49 CFR § 195.302 General requirements. During a hydrostatic

pressure test, the pipeline is filled with water, pressure is increased inside the pipeline and held for a duration in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.304 Test pressure.

Defects detected during testing with any of the abovementioned methods are located and corrected before putting any new pipeline in operation. SFPP maintains records of hydrotest and weld inspection reports as long as the pipeline is in service, and are available for review by the OPS in accordance with 49 CFR § 195.310 Records. To the extent required by Federal, State, and Local Regulation, SFPP will provide records of leaks and/or accidents to all applicable agencies.

1.4.2 Summary of Pipeline Operations

The operations of pipelines for transportation of hazardous liquids is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation under 49 CFR §195, "Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline". This part of the federal code prescribes the safety standards and reporting requirements under this rule.

1.4.2.1 Operations

The discussion of operations outlined in the following paragraphs is specific to the operation of the new pipelines as described in the proposed action in this report. However, given that the new pipelines are part of a larger transportation system, some sections would be applicable to the entire pipeline system.

Operating Flow Rates. The projected maximum flow rate for the 16-in/12-in pipeline system is 5,854 barrels per hour (bph), and 112,850 barrels per day (bpd) based on a 20.9-hour operating day. The projected maximum flow rate for the 12-in/8-in pipeline system is 2,338 bph, and 35,160 bpd based on a 22.9-hour operating day. The flow rates will vary depending on the type and quantity of product being transported, but will likely not exceed the maximum projected flow rate.

Operating Pressures. The new 16-inch and 12-inch pipeline system is designed to have a maximum operating pressure of 1,440 pounds per square inch (psi) in accordance with 49 CFR §195.106 internal design pressure. However, the pipeline will not be operated at a pressure that exceeds the established maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) in accordance with 49 CFR §195.406 maximum operating pressure.

Operation and Maintenance. SFPP operates and maintains their pipeline systems in accordance with the requirements specified in 49 CFR §195, Subpart F – Operation and Maintenance. This subpart prescribes minimum requirements for operating and maintaining pipeline systems constructed with steel pipe.

1.4.2.2 Pipeline Safety and Integrity Management

SFPP is currently in compliance with the requirements of the OPS regarding integrity management. Existing pipelines have been constructed to be in compliance with federal regulations governing pipeline design and construction.

Existing pipelines are currently inspected, maintained, and operated per the requirements of the federal regulations and OPS's integrity management requirements. This includes an assessment of the existing and new pipeline segments to determine sensitive areas as

defined by OPS. SFPP has determined that no new upgrades, repairs, or reconditioning will be required on the existing pipelines to allow operation of the new pipeline systems under new operating conditions. SFPP's assessment is based on the most recent evaluations of the pipeline completed under the integrity management program.

1.5 Public Involvement

An integral and ongoing element of an EA as required under NEPA is informing and involving interested and affected members of the public, a process known as *scoping*. Early in the development of this EA, governmental agencies, county and municipal offices, and environmental groups were contacted and informed of the proposed project. On July 2, 2004, a scoping notice was mailed to approximately 350 property owners, public agencies, interested parties, and other organizations and agencies. This notice described the Proposed Action and its purpose and need as well as solicited comments, concerns, and issues pertaining to the Proposed Action. Appendix A contains comments received from various agencies, organizations, and the public. A press release and legal notice were distributed to key local and regional media for publication over the weekend beginning on July 2, 2004, or in the weekly edition for nondaily publications. The following publications contained the press release and legal notice:

- *El Paso Times* (El Paso, Texas)
- *Las Cruces Sun* (Las Cruces, New Mexico)
- *Deming Headlight* (Deming, New Mexico)
- *Arizona Range News* (Benson, Arizona)
- *Arizona Daily Star* (Tucson, Arizona)
- *Arizona Republic* (Phoenix, Arizona)
- *Tucson Weekly* (Tucson, Arizona)
- *Casa Grande Dispatch* (Casa Grande, Arizona)
- *Maricopa Monitor* (Maricopa, Arizona)

1.6 Conformance with Existing Plans, Statutes, or Other Regulations

This EA has been developed and prepared in accordance with NEPA, as amended (42 USC 432 et seq.). In addition, this project would be in conformance with the existing BLM land management plans and would comply with applicable federal, state, county, and city laws and regulations. Table 1.6-1 contains the various federal, state, and local agencies that would be consulted during various stages of the proposed project.

TABLE 1.6-1
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
Federal Agencies	
Bureau of Land Management New Mexico-Texas-Oklahoma-Kansas	Project Lead and Contact Lorraine J. Salas 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM 88005
	Field Manager Edwin Roberson 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM 88005
	Project Archeologist John Thacker 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM 88005
	Project Wildlife Management Biologist Bill Merhege 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM 88005
	Project Management Biologist Margie Guzman 1800 Marquess Las Cruces, NM 88005
Bureau of Land Management Arizona State Office	Point of Contact Keith Moon 222 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 Tel. (602) 417-9200
Bureau of Land Management Safford Field Office	Point of Contact Scott Evans 711 14th Ave. Safford, AZ 85546-3321 Tel. (928) 348-4414
	Endangered Species Coordination for Arizona Ted Cordery Arizona State Office 222 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 Tel. (602) 417-9242
	Coordination with Phoenix Field Office Cheryl Blanchard Phoenix Field Office 21605 N. 7th Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85027-2099 Tel. (623) 580-5500

TABLE 1.6-1
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
U.S. Department of Defense Ft. Bliss	Bill Tipton, Realty Officer USAADACENFB ATZC-ISE-P; Tiptonb Fort Bliss, TX 79916-6812
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Steven L. Spangle, Field Supervisor Arizona Ecological Services Office 2321 West Royal Palm Rd., Suite 103 Phoenix, AZ 85021-4951 Tel. (602) 242-0212 Sherry Barrett, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Arizona Ecological Services Field Office 10 South Church St., Suite 3450 Tucson, AZ 85701
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Cindy Lester, USACE Regulatory Branch 3636 North Central Ave., Suite 760 Phoenix, AZ 85012-1936 Daniel Malanchuk, Chief, Regulatory Branch Albuquerque, NM Office of USACE Regulatory Branch 4101 Jefferson Plaza NE Albuquerque, NM 87109-3435 Tel. (505) 342-3282
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region 6 and 9)	USEPA Region 6 1445 Ross Ave. , Suite 1200 Dallas, TX 75202 USEPA Region 9 75 Hawthorne St. San Francisco, CA 94105
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Davis Pecusa, Director Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency P.O. Box 8 Sacaton, AZ 85247 Pete Overton, Environmental Department Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency Julia Molina, Realty Department Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pima Agency

Table 1.6-1
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
Gila River Indian Community	<p>Governor Richard P. Nacía Gila River Indian Community P.O. Box 97 Sacaton, AZ 85247</p> <p>Elaine Blackwater, Land Use, Planning and Zoning Gila River Indian Community 192 South Skill Center Rd., Suite 200 Sacaton, AZ 85247</p> <p>George Brooks Jr., Environmental Coordinator Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project 192-A South "A" St. Sacaton, AZ 85247 Tel. (520) 562-6706</p>
State Agencies	
Texas Parks & Wildlife	<p>Kathy Boydston, Wildlife and Endangered Species Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 4200 Smith School Rd. Austin, TX 78744 Tel. (512) 389-4638</p>
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish	<p>Jan Ward One Wildlife Way Santa Fe, NM 87507 Tel. (505) 476-8114</p> <p>Lisa Kirkpatrick, Division Chief Conservation Services Division New Mexico Department of Game and Fish P.O. Box 25112 Santa Fe, NM 87504</p>
Arizona Game and Fish Department	<p>Sabra S. Schwartz Heritage Data Management System, Coordinator 2221 West Greenway Rd. Phoenix, AZ 85023-4399 Tel. (602) 789-3618</p>
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	<p>Kent Waggoner, Waste Investigator 401 E. Franklin Ave., Suite 560 El Paso, TX 79901-1206</p>
New Mexico State Land Office	<p>Debra Padilla P.O. Box 1148 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1148</p>
Arizona Department of State Lands	<p>James Rees, ROW Administrator 1616 W. Adams Phoenix, AZ 85007 Tel. (602) 542-3115</p>

TABLE 1.6-1 (CONTINUED)
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
New Mexico Environment Department	<p>Ted Schooley, Construction & Air Quality Permits Manager Air Quality Bureau 2048 Galisteo Street Santa Fe, NM 87505 Tel. (505) 827-1494; (505) 955-8088</p> <p>Daniel Guevara, Environmental Scientist/Specialist Surface Water Quality Bureau, Sec 401 Certification Program 1190 St. Francis Dr., P.O. Box 26110 Santa Fe, NM 87502 Tel. (505) 476-3017</p>
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	<p>Manuel C. Padilla Office of Water Quality, Federal Permits Unit 1110 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007</p>
Arizona Department of Water Resources	<p>Scott Miller Phoenix Active Management Area 500 N. 3rd St. Phoenix, AZ 85004</p>
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Oil Conservation Division	<p>Martyne Kielling, Oil Conservation Division (Hydrostatic Testing Discharge Permit) P. O. Box 6429 1220 South St. Francis Dr. Santa Fe, NM 87505 Tel. (505) 476-3488</p>
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office	<p>SHPO, Arizona State Parks 1300 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007</p>
New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office	<p>Department of Cultural Affairs Historic Preservation Division 228 East Palace Ave., Room 320 Santa Fe, NM 87501</p>
Texas State Historic Preservation Office	<p>Texas Historical Commission P.O. Box 12276 Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711</p>
Arizona Department of Transportation	<p>Sylvia Hanna, Permit Supervisor Tucson District Permits 1221 S. 2nd Ave. Tucson, AZ 85713-1602 Tel. (520) 620-5452 Fax (520) 620-5444</p>

TABLE 1.6-1 (CONTINUED)
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
New Mexico Department of Transportation	<p>John Rocha, Railroad and Utilities Section Head NM DOT Railroad and Utilities 1120 Cerrillos Rd. P.O. Box 1149 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149 Tel. (505) 827-1683</p> <p>Gwyneth Duncan P.O. Box 1149, Room 213 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149 Tel. (505) 827-5235</p>
Texas Department of Transportation	<p>Albert Martinez, ROW Agent Maintenance Department 13301 Gateway Blvd West El Paso, TX 79928-5410 Tel. (915) 790-4369</p> <p>Leo Bettencourt, Director of Maintenance Tel. (915) 790-4319</p>
County and Local Agencies	
El Paso County Department of Roads and Bridges	<p>Louie Rodriguez, ROW Technician Roads and Bridges 500 E. San Antonio. Suite 404 El Paso, TX 79901</p>
Dona Ana County Flood Commission	<p>Paul Dugie, Director 251 W. Amador Las Cruces, NM 88001 Tel. (505) 647-7256</p>
Luna County Planning Department	<p>Phillip Butz, Director P.O. Drawer 551 Deming, NM 88031-0551</p>
Grant County Manager's Office	<p>Dolores Domingez, Ordinance Officer P.O. Box 898 Silver City, NM 88061</p>
Cochise County Highway and Floodplain Department	<p>Mike Engers, Flood Control Technician 1415 W. Melody Ln., Bldg B Bisbee, AZ 85603</p>
Pima County Dept. of Environmental Quality	<p>130 West Congress, 3rd Floor Tucson, AZ 85701</p>
Maricopa County Environmental Services Department	<p>Lucinda Swann, Earth Moving Permits Manager Air Quality Division 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 200 Phoenix, AZ 85004 Tel. (602) 506-6734</p>

TABLE 1.6-1 (CONTINUED)
Interagency Coordination
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Agency	Contact
City of El Paso Engineering Department	Basher Abugalyon, P.E., Chief of Engineering 2 Civic Center Plaza 4 th Floor Engineering Department El Paso, TX 79901-1196 Tel. (915) 541-4200
City of El Paso Planning Department	Kimberly Foresyth, Urban Planner Planning 2 Civic Center Plaza El Paso, TX 79901 Tel. (915) 541-4631

1.7 Summary of Required Permits and Approvals

Table 1.7-1 summarizes the required permits and approvals by granting agency. The table is divided into three sections: Federal, State, and County and Local.

TABLE 1.7-1
List of Permits and Approvals
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Permit/Approval	Granting Agency
Federal	
MLA Right-of-Way Grant	Bureau of Land Management
NEPA Compliance	Bureau of Land Management
National Historic Preservation Act–Section 106 Compliance	Bureau of Land Management
ESA Section 7 Consultation	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Permit	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Plan and Notice of Intent	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Regions 6 and 9) (Potentially) Arizona Dept of Environmental Quality
Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Permit	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant for allotted Tribal Lands	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Road Department	Bureau of Indian Affairs
ROW Grant for Tribal Lands	Gila River Indian Community
Threatened and Endangered Species, Tribal Lands	Gila River Indian Community
Native Plant Ordinance	Gila River Indian Community
Archaeological Clearance, Tribal Lands	Gila River Indian Community

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List of Permits and Approvals
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Permit/Approval	Granting Agency
State	
ROW Grant	New Mexico State Land Office Arizona Department of State Lands
Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Arizona Department of Game and Fish
Section 401 (CWA) Water Quality Certification	New Mexico Environmental Department Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Above Ground Storage Tank Registration (TCEQ-0724)	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Cultural Resources Clearances	New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Texas Historic Preservation Office Gila River Indian Community Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Arizona Native Plant Law Compliance	Arizona Department of Agriculture
Encroachment Permit for Crossing State Highways	Arizona Department of Transportation New Mexico Department of Transportation Texas Department of Transportation
Construction Dewatering Permit	New Mexico Environmental Department –Surface Water Quality Bureau Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Hydrostatic Test Discharge	USEPA Region 9 (submitted to Arizona Department of Environmental Quality)
County and Local	
Erosion Control Permit	El Paso County, TX
Dig Permit	Fort Bliss, TX
Building Permit	City of El Paso, TX Pima County, AZ City of Phoenix, AZ City of Deming, NM

TABLE 1.7-1 (CONTINUED)
List of Permits and Approvals
SFPP East Line Expansion Project

Permit/Approval	Granting Agency
Grading Permit	City of El Paso, TX
Flood Control Permit	Dona Ana County, NM
	Cochise County, AZ
Floodplain Development Permit	Luna County, NM
Floodplain Permit	Grant County, NM
	Pinal County, AZ
Planning Department	Hidalgo County, NM
Non-Residential Permit	Cochise County, AZ
Air Quality Activity Permit	Pima County, AZ
Encroachment Permit	City of Eloy, AZ (Picacho School Rd.)
	Pinal County, AZ (51 st Ave.)
	City of Maricopa, AZ (Lewis St., Edwards Ave.)
Earth Moving Permit	Maricopa County, Arizona